



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report
for
WEST BRIDGEWATER WATER DEPARTMENT

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

Table 1: Public Water System Information

<i>PWS Name</i>	West Bridgewater Water Department
<i>PWS Address</i>	29 Cyr Street
<i>City/Town</i>	West Bridgewater, MA 02379
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	4322000
<i>Local Contact</i>	Richard E. Krugger, Superintendent
<i>Phone Number</i>	(508) 894-1271

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

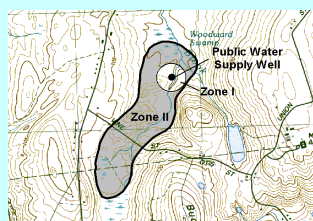
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations
4. Appendices

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and a Zone II protection area.



Glossary

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material (i.e. clay) that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. This area should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

Zone II: The primary recharge area for the aquifer. This area is defined by hydrogeologic studies that must be approved by DEP. Refer to the attached map to determine the land within your Zone II.

IWPA: is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well. In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

<i>Zone II #67</i> <i>Susceptibility: High</i>	
<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source IDs</i>
Cyr Street #1 GP	4322000-01G
Norman Avenue #2 GP	4322000-02G
#5 GP	4322000-05G
<i>Zone II #322:</i> <i>Susceptibility: High</i>	
<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source IDs</i>
Manley Street Wellfield (inactive)	4322000-03G
<i>Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) Susceptibility: High</i>	
Cyr Street #4 GP	4322000-04G

The West Bridgewater Water Department has four active wells and one inactive well listed above. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. All the wells except 04G have a Zone II that has been hydrogeologically determined. Well #04G has an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA). These terms are defined in the Glossary. The wells are located in the Taunton River basin. They have a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map for the Zone II boundaries.

For current information on treatment and the results of water quality monitoring, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1 for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report. Drinking water monitoring reporting data are also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safe-water/ccr1.html>.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

Zone II #67 and the IWPA are located in West Bridgewater with a small section of each extending into Brockton. Zone II #322 is located in West Bridgewater, Easton and Brockton. Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Land Uses Within Zone I
2. Residential Land Uses
3. Automobile Repair Shops/Service Stations/Body Shops
4. Gas Stations
5. Transportation Corridors
6. Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites
7. Dairy Farm
8. Car Wash
9. Cemeteries
10. Bus/Truck Terminals
11. Utility Substation/Transformers
12. Transmission Lines
13. Railroad Tracks/Yards
14. Industry/Industrial Park
15. Nursing Homes
16. Small & Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators
17. Underground & Above ground Storage Tanks

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas, as seen in Table 2.

1. Land Uses Within Zone I – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around each wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00) require public water suppliers to own the Zone I or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non-water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The West Bridgewater Water Department owns or controls all the Zone Is and there are no non-water supply activities occurring. The Water District conducts regular inspections of the Zone Is.

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Keep any new non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.

2. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 32% and 10% of Zone IIs #67 and #322, respectively, consist of residential land uses. The IWPA contains 26% residential land uses. The Zone IIs also contain 59%, 27% and 64%, respectively, forested, undeveloped land. A large portion of this forested land has the potential for more residential development. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed

improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.

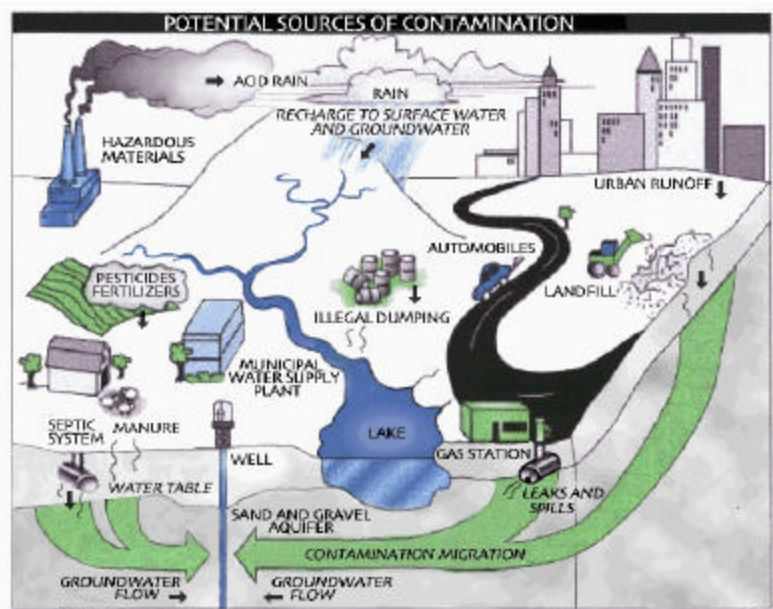
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Benefits of Source Protection

Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.



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Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on source protection measures for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Continue to work with officials in West Bridgewater, Easton and Brockton to control new residential development in the water supply protection areas. See www.state.ma.us/envir/ to obtain information from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs on build-out analyses for West Bridgewater.
- ✓ Promote Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater management and pollution controls. Visit DEP's web site for additional information and assistance at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/wm/nonpoint.htm>.
- ✓ Encourage the Town of West Bridgewater to conduct household hazardous waste collection days.

What are "BMPs?"

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal procedures.

3. Automobile Repair Shops/Body Shops - There is one automobile repair shop within Zone II #331. Automotive fluids and solvents can leak or spill from this type of facility.

Auto. Repair Shop/Body Shop Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about the water supply protection area and discuss the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal of fluids and solvents.

4. Gas Stations - There are gas stations within the Zone IIs. A local bylaw prohibits future gas stations.

Gas Station Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owners/operators about the water supply protection area and discuss the importance of proper handling, storage and disposal of fluids, solvents and fuel.

5. Transportation Corridors -

Route 24 runs through Zone II #322 and Route 28 runs through Zone II #67.

For More Information

Contact Isabel Collins in DEP's Lakeville office at (508) 946-2726 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier, board of health, and the town.

Local roads are located in both Zone IIs and the IWPA. Roadway construction, maintenance, and typical highway use can all be potential sources of contamination. Accidents can lead to spills of gasoline and other potentially dangerous transported chemicals. Roadways are frequent sites for illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes. De-icing salt, automotive chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater and wash into catch basins.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage systems along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge to outside the Zones II and IWPA.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills can be effectively

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Source Protection Decreases Risk

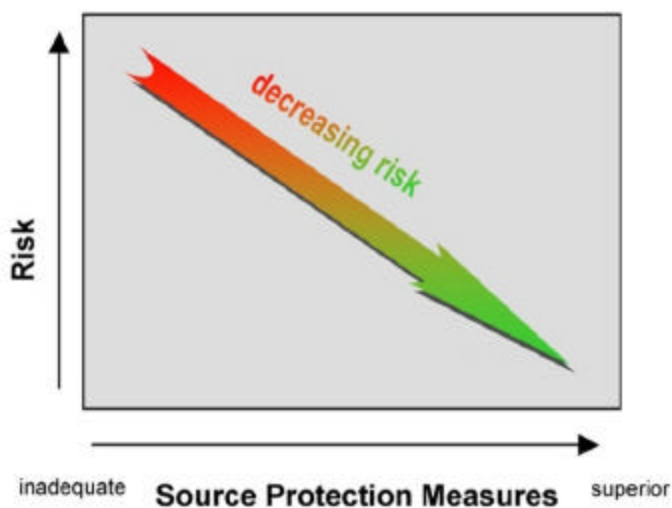


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

The activities listed in Table 2 are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if managed improperly, are potential sources of contamination (PSC).

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from the potential source of contamination provided facilities are using best management practices (BMPs). If BMPs are in place, the actual risk may be lower than the threat ranking identified in Table 2. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal, state and/or local levels, to further reduce the risk.

Table 2: Land Use in the Protection Areas (Zones I and II, IWPA)

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Potential Source of Contamination
Residential (Zone IIs 67 and 322 and the IWPA)			
Septic Systems	many	M	microbial contaminants, improper disposal of hazardous chemicals
Fuel Oil Storage	many	M	spills, leaks or improper handling of fuel oil
Lawn Care	many	M	over-application of improper storage and disposal of pesticides
Commercial			
Automotive Repair Shops/ Body Shops	67, 322	H	leaks or spills of automotive fluids and solvents
Gas Stations	67, 322	H	leaks or spills of automotive fluids, solvents and fuels
Cemeteries	1 in 67, 2 in 322	M	leaks or spills from pesticide & fertilizer use; historic embalming fluids
Bus & Truck Terminals	2 in 322	H	leaks or spills from fuels & maintenance chemicals
Nursing Homes	322	L	microbial contaminants from septic system
Car Wash	1 in 67 (hooked into Brockton sewer system)	L	wash water, soaps, oils, grease, metals, salts; inappropriate disposal of trash by customers
Railroad Tracks & Yards	67; 322, IWPA (inactive)	H	over-application or spills of pesticides on the rights-of-way; spills from railroad cars or railroad maintenance chemicals
Industrial			
Industry, Industrial Park	several industries in 322	H	leaks or spills of chemicals and metals
Agricultural			
Dairy Farm	1 in 322	M	microbial contaminants from improper handling or disposal of manure; grazing animals too close to streams

Miscellaneous			
Small & Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators	see Appendix B	M & L	leaks or spills of hazardous materials or wastes
Utility Substation/Transformers	67 (Spring St.)	L	leaks or spills of chemicals and other materials, including PCBs
Transportation Corridors	numerous - all	M	leaks or spills of fuel, other hazardous materials or pesticides
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way	322, IWPA	L	leaks or spills due to over-application or improper handling of corridor maintenance pesticides; construction
Underground Storage Tank/Above Ground Storage Tank	67, 322	H & M	leaks or spills of stored materials
DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites	67, 322	not ranked	see Appendix C for more information

Notes:

1. When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.

* **THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.

contained.

- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams. If maps aren't yet available, work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.
- ✓ Check with the local Conservation Commission to determine whether pesticides are used on the railroad beds. The railroad utility is responsible for submitting a copy of their approved Vegetation Management Plan and Yearly Operating Plan to the Town if pesticides are used in the right-of-way. There are state regulatory setbacks and other requirements to help protect drinking water sources from pesticide over-application or spills.

6. Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites – DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites are located within Zone II #322. Refer to the accompanying GIS map and Appendix C for more information.

Oil/Hazardous Materials Recommendations:

- ✓ Monitor the status of the sites.
- ✓ Distribute the fact sheet *Businesses Protect Drinking Water* available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.

7. Dairy Farm - A dairy farm is located within Zone II #322. Microbial contamination could result from improper handling, use or storage of manure. Runoff of manure could occur where soils are not stabilized enough to act as a filter to pollution during precipitation events.

Dairy Farm Recommendations:

- ✓ Encourage the proper handling and storage of manure.
- ✓ Encourage the establishment of vegetated buffers to control runoff and erosion.

8. Car Wash - There is a car wash within Zone II #67.

Car Wash Recommendation:

- ✓ Encourage the proper management of wash water at the facility

9. Cemeteries - There are cemeteries within both Zone IIs.

Cemetery Recommendation:

- ✓ Encourage the proper use, handling and storage of pesticides and fertilizers.

10. Bus/Truck Terminals - There are two bus and/or truck terminals within Zone II #322.

Bus/Truck Terminal Recommendations:

- ✓ Encourage the use of BMPs for the storage, handling and disposal of fuels and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Encourage spill prevention measures.

11. Utility Substation/Transformers - There is a utility substation transformer located in each Zone II.

Transformer Recommendation:

- ✓ Encourage BMPs for chemical handling and disposal.

12. Transmission Lines - There is a transmission line within Zone II #322.

Transmission Lines Recommendation:

- ✓ Contact the Conservation Commission to review the Utility's Yearly Operating Plan (YOP) for pesticide applications.

**Top 5 Reasons to
Develop a Local Wellhead
Protection Plan**

❶ Reduces Risk to Human Health

❷ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:

- ♦ Increased groundwater monitoring and treatment
- ♦ Water supply clean up and remediation
- ♦ Replacing a water supply
- ♦ Purchasing water

❸ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged

❹ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations

❺ Enhances real estate values – clean drinking water is a local amenity. A community known for its great drinking water in a place people want to live and businesses want to locate.



Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone I		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	YES	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
Is the Zone I posted with “Public Drinking Water Supply” Signs?	YES	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	YES	Continue inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	YES	Continue monitoring activities in Zone I.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	NO	Adopt local wellhead protection controls, through a bylaw or Board of Health regulation, that meet 310 CMR 22.21 (2).
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	YES - Easton	Continue to work with Easton and Brockton regarding wellhead protection.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	NO	Develop a wellhead protection plan. Follow <i>Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan</i> available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ .
Does the PWS have a formal <i>Emergency Response Plan</i> to deal with spills or other emergencies?	YES	Work with the Town’s Local Emergency Planning Committee to conduct drills with local emergency response officials to test procedures.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	NO	A committee can be helpful with implementing wellhead protection measures.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	YES	Continue to coordinate efforts with town officials.
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	YES	Educate residents on how <u>they</u> can protect drinking water.

13. Railroad Tracks & Yards - There are railroad tracks and/or yards located within both Zone IIs and within the IWPA.

Railroad Recommendations:

- ✓ See the Conservation Commission for information on pesticide use on the railroad rights-of-way.
- ✓ Ask the railroads to notify you in the event of a spill.

14. Industry/Industrial Park - There are industrial facilities and an industrial park within Zone II #322.

Industrial Recommendation:

- ✓ Encourage BMPs for handling, storage and disposal of chemicals and metals.

15. Nursing Homes - There are nursing homes within Zone II #322.

Nursing Home Recommendation:

- ✓ Encourage the proper maintenance of septic systems.

16. Small and Very Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste (SQGHW & VSQGHW) - These facilities are located within both Zone IIs.

S/VSQGHW Recommendation:

- ✓ Talk with the owner/operator about good handling and disposal practices.

17. Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks (AST/UST) - These tanks are located within both Zone IIs.

AST/UST Recommendation:

- ✓ Ensure that the UST has a containment structure that will contain spills and leaks.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Protection Planning – The Town of West Bridgewater currently does not meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations, 310 CMR 22.21(2). The Water Department Superintendent reports that the Town of Easton protects the portion of Zone II #331 that extends into that community

The Water Department does not have a local Wellhead Protection Plan. A protection plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan. Establish a protection team and refer them to <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm> for a copy of DEP's guidance *Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan*.
- ✓ Adopt a local bylaw or Board of Health regulation that meets the requirements of 310 CMR 22.21(2).
- ✓ Work with town boards to review and provide recommendations on proposed development within your water supply protection areas. To obtain information on build-out analyses for the town, see the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs' community preservation web site, <http://commpres.env.state.ma.us/>.

What is a Zone III?

A Zone III (the secondary recharge area) is the land beyond the Zone II from which surface and ground water drain to the Zone II and is often coincident with a watershed boundary.

The Zone III is defined as a secondary recharge area for one or both of the following reasons:

1. The low permeability of underground water bearing materials in this area significantly reduces the rate of groundwater and potential contaminant flow into the Zone II.
2. The groundwater in this area discharges to a surface water feature such as a river, rather than discharging directly into the aquifer.

The land uses within the Zone III are assessed only for sources that are shown to be groundwater under the direct influence of surface water.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at mass.gov/dep/brp/dws including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

Identifying potential sources of contamination is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources. Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential sources of contamination are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect your water supply.

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, this system's Zone IIs contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2. The water supplier is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas through

- ? working with town officials in West Bridgewater, Easton and Brockton to protect the public wells;
- ? conducting regular inspections of the water supply protection areas; and
- ? acquiring land where needed for source protection.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Continue to inspect the Zone I regularly.
- ✓ Develop a wellhead protection plan.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help protect drinking water.
- ✓ Work with emergency responders to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zones I & II and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.

Conclusions:

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3, the Key Issues above and Appendix A.

DEP staff, documents, and other resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report to continue to improve drinking water protection. Grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm>.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the Zone II. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

Section 4: Appendices

- A. Source Protection Fact Sheets - *What You Need to Know About Microbial Contamination, Water Suppliers Protect Drinking Water, Residents Protect Drinking Water, Boards of Health Protect Drinking Water, Planners Protect Drinking Water and DPWs Protect Drinking Water.*
- B. List of Regulated Facilities
- C. Table of DEP Tier Classified Oil or Hazardous Material Release Sites

APPENDIX B - DEP Permitted Facilities

REGULATED FACILITIES WITHIN THE WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREA IN WEST BRIDGEWATER (WB)

DEP Facility Number	Facility Name	Street Address	Town	Permitted Activity	Activity Class
33482	F & F Custom Auto	North Main St.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG
33765	South Shore Truck & Trailer	Manley St.	WB	Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	SQG
34213	D & M Auto Body	North Main St.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG
37850	Noonan Transportation	West St.	WB	Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste; Air Quality Permit; Industrial Waste Water Holding Tank; Transfer Station for Hazardous Material	SQG; BLW-AQ; IWWHT; TRSTN
120742	Sheehan Engine Rebuilder	North Main St.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG
131214	Shawmut Mills	Manley St.	WB	Large Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste; Large Quantity Toxic User	LQG; LQTU
132217	Double E Co.	Manley St.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG
178028	Ryder Truck Rental	Manley St.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG
212822	General Sand-blasting	Turnpike St.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste; Air Quality Permit	VSQG; BM150
272781	Chadwicks	United Dr.	WB	Groundwater Discharge	GROMAJ
301359	Imperia	Manley St.	WB	Air Quality Permit	BM150
322199	Arcadia Press	Bert Dr.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG
368109	Mobil/Exxon	West Center St.	WB	Fuel Dispenser; Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	FULDSP; VSQG
369246	All American Stripping	Turnpike St.	WB	Air Quality Permit	BLW-AQ
373627	AJS Gas & Propane (Travellers)	North Main St.	WB	Fuel Dispenser	FULDSP
376397	User Friendly Recycling	Bert Dr.	WB	Very Small Quantity Generator of Hazardous Waste	VSQG

Note: This appendix includes only those facilities within the water supply protection area(s) that meet state reporting requirements and report to the appropriate agencies. Additional facilities may be located within the water supply protection area(s) that should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.

APPENDIX C – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites Within the Water Supply Protection Areas

DEP's datalayer depicting oil and/or hazardous material (OHM) sites is a statewide point data set that contains the approximate location of known sources of contamination that have been both reported and classified under Chapter 21E of the Massachusetts General Laws. Location types presented in the layer include the approximate center of the site, the center of the building on the property where the release occurred, the source of contamination, or the location of an on-site monitoring well. Although this assessment identifies OHM sites near the source of your drinking water, the risks to the source posed by each site may be different. The kind of contaminant and the local geology may have an effect on whether the site poses an actual or potential threat to the source.

The DEP's Chapter 21E program relies on licensed site professionals (LSPs) to oversee cleanups at most sites, while the DEP's Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) program retains oversight at the most serious sites. This privatized program obliges potentially responsible parties and LSPs to comply with DEP regulations (the Massachusetts Contingency Plan – MCP), which require that sites within drinking water source protection areas be cleaned up to drinking water standards.

For more information about the state's OHM site cleanup process to which these sites are subject and how this complements the drinking water protection program, please visit the BWSC web page at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc>. You may obtain site -specific information two ways: by using the BWSC Searchable Sites database at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc/sitelist.htm>, or you may visit the DEP regional office and review the site file. These files contain more detailed information, including cleanup status, site history, contamination levels, maps, correspondence and investigation reports, however you must call the regional office in order to schedule an appointment to view the file.

The table below contains the list of Tier Classified oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites that are located within your drinking water source protection area.

Table 1: Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites (Chapter 21E Sites) - Listed by Release Tracking Number (RTN)

RTN	Release Site Address	Town	Contaminant Type
4-0015668	1205 Belmont Street	Brockton	oil and hazardous material
4-0011696	1205 Belmont Street	Brockton	oil
4-0000192	1234 Belmont Street	Brockton	not listed in database
4-0015782	Pearl Street	Brockton	not listed in database
4-0011916	411 West Street	West Bridgewater	oil
4-0001236	436 West Street	West Bridgewater	oil

For more location information, please see the attached map. The map lists the release sites by RTN.